# ASK RECEIVER FOR MRS. EDDY.

RELATIVES BRING SUIT TO HAVE HER DECLARED INCOMPETENT.

Nephew and Granddaughter Join Son in Plea for an Accounting From Her Guardians and From the Mother Church-Say She Is Virtually a Prisoner

CONCORD, N. H., March 1.-Application was made in the Superior Court of Merrimac county to-day for an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science movement and pastor emeritus of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

The application was in the form of a bill in equity and the petitioners were George W. Glover, a son of Mrs. Eddy by her first hus- they were doing. band, whose residence is given as Deadwood, S. D.; his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker of Bangor, Me., Mrs. Eddy's only surviving nephew, a son of the late George Sullivan Baker.

The bill in equity is filed against the trustees of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston; Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary; Lewis C. Strang, her assistant secretary, who was formerly a Boston newspaper man, and Herman S. Herring, first reader of the Christian Science interested in cannot be questioned. Church in this city.

Mr. Baker sues as the next friend of Mrs. Eddy

The petition, besides asking for ar accounting of all financial transactions in which Mrs. Eddy is interested, demands restitution in case any wrongdoing is discovered; asks for an injunction restraining the respondents from transferring any of her property during litigation or interfering in any way, and winds up by applying for the appointment of a receiver.

The trustees of the church in Boston, familiarly known as the Mother Church. because it was the first edifice of any size built exclusively for use of the Christian Scientists, are ramed in the bill as Alfred Barlow, Irving C. Tomlinson, and Johnson Knapp, Chace and Armstrong, all of Boston.

The bill is made returnable at the April term of the Merrimac county Superior Court, which will meet on the first Tuesday of next month.

Former United States Senator William E. Chandler is special counsel for the petitioners. Mr. Chandler issued a statement tonight saying that George W. Glover in making application for a receiver of his mother's affairs is not actuated by any spirit of disrespect toward her, and that the action is not directed in any way against the Christian Science Church.

The son believes that the proceedings he has instituted are really in her interest and that he has thought for a long time that his mother was growing feeble, both bodily and mentally, and that therefore she was not competent to attend to important business matters. Mr. Chandler said furthermore that Mr. Glover, the son, was unable to confirm his suspicions regarding his mother's condition because those who were living at her home, Pleasan View, seemed unwilling that he or any other of her nearest relatives should have an interview of sufficient length with Mrs. Eddy to ascertain her actual condition.

Mr. Chandler says that early in January Mr. Glover came to Concord to see his mother and that he talked with her for three-quarters of an hour. He came to the conclusion, after considerable deliberation, that the action taken to-day was "an imperative duty too long neg-

The bill alleges that Mrs. Eddy is, and for a long time has been, incompetent to do business or transact affairs in connection with her own property. It is alleged that the defendants named in the bill have possessed themselves of Mrs. Eddy's person and property and have conducted her business for her. The third allegation is that the defendants, having done this, knowing of her infirmity, have become trustees of all property which has come into her possession and are bound to give account therefor and of all transactions conducted by them in Mrs. Eddy's name. It is alleged that there is reason to fear that the defendants have wrongfully converted some of Mrs. Eddy's property to their own use and that there are several particular transactions conducted in her name of which an account should be given. Ex-Senator Chandler's statement in re-

gard to the case was as follows: "George W. Glover and his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, during their recent trip to Washington and the East investigated the condition of Mr. Glover's mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, at Concord, N. H. Mr. Glover had for some years inclined to believe that Mrs. Eddy in her old age, 86 years now, had been growing too feeble in body and mind to attend to her extensive and important

business matters. "But the various persons living with Mrs. Eddy, none of them relatives, had surrounded her so carefully and had so persistently prevented any other persons. even her relatives, from having any but momentary interviews with her, that Mr. Glover had not been able to test his fears by any prolonged visit.

"He and his daughter, however, on the 2d of January were permitted to see Mrs. Eddy for three-quarters of an hour. and the result of that interview was to confirm their apprehensions and to convince them that she was not capable of doing any business.

"She was bodily ill and her mind was beclouded and enfeebled and possessed by strange and irrational notions. It was clear to them that if not insane her mental faculties were so far impaired that she could not attend to financial affairs nor give any intelligent direction to any business of hers which might be of any importance.

"Various incidents connected with their stay and facts which they learned from several sources tended to strengthen capacity for business.

"Mr. Glover and his daughter further learned the "irs. Eddy's secular business, ecreasing with growing old instead o' to be larger than ever. She sident of the Metaphysical Collealing and stays at the head of of 340 practising healers, although a not personally give treatment. e copyrights of 'Science and Health,

A TOUR TO FLORIDA. Last of the season. via Pennsylvania Railroad, March & Only 300 to Jacksonville and return includes all expenses going on Spyclat Train-rekets good to return on regular trains until May 8.—Ads.

which is a book of enormous sale, still stands in her name, while all the other copyrights of Christian Science books and weekly monthly and quarterly periodicals are in her name. She retains her place as head of the Mother Church, at Boston, with 40,000 members and an immense in

"From all that could be learned it seemed to Mr Glover certain that the income from all these sources must be vast, all gathered in by reason of the use of Mrs. Eddy' name, raised largely by active movements nominally headed by her, and to much of which she must be personally entitled.

"It was clear that Mrs. Eddy could not personally do anything about this enormous usiness, carried on by her authority and much of it in her name. Necessarily it was all conducted by the various persons surrounding her at Concord and in charge of affairs at Boston, who were not under any real responsibility to her for what

"Therefore, Mr. Glover, after consulting with counsel, came to the conclusion that it was his duty to his mother to take action for the protection of her property interests." Frank S. Streeter, Mrs. Eddy's personal ounsel, said to-night:

"My attention was first called to these proceedings about 5 o'clock this afternoon. have not since conferred with Mrs. Eddy. Within two weeks she has consulted me several times on business matters of importance. Her capacity to manage her business and other affairs which she is

When the things she has done in behalf of her son and her four grandchildren shall be known they and their counse cannot fail to deeply regret their present action and the publicity they have given it. Mr. Streeter refused to give any infor-

mation as to the course to be taken in regard to the equity proceedings, but he said the action would in no way interfere with the Christian Science Church

#### BOSTON SCIENTISTS SILENT. Alfred Farlow Cuts Out Phone and Others

Refuse to Discuss Suit. BOSTON, March 1.-Leading Christian Scientists here were astonished to-night

when they learned of Glover's suit. Those of the trustees and directors who could be reached had little to say, pleading

ignorance of the details. Alfred Farlow, a director of the Mother Church and also head of the publication committee, could not be reached. Usually Mr. Fariow is accessible to reporters, but his telephone was not working to-night. The operator said his telephone was disconnected at 7:30 and would not be working until to-morrow.

The Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, formerly first reader in the church here, said tonight that he had no opinion to express on the suit. Ira O. Knapp, another of the directors, said: "I know nothing about it. I am a director, not a trustee, by the way, of the affairs of the Mother Church."

Stephen H. Chace, another defendant, resides in Fall River. He was indignant when asked about the suit and expressed the opinion that it was part of a "family He did not see how the Christian row." Science Church was interested

# ELECTION DAY IN LONDON.

Battle of Municipal Socialism and Bankruptey to Be Settled by the Voters.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 2.- The decisive contest London's municipal campaign takes place to-day, when the electorate will decide for or against the extension of municipal socialism in the metropolis. The newspapers supporting the rival Moderates and Progressives wind up the multitudi-nous apostrophes and imprecations which have long filled their columns daily and make a final appeal to the voters to deliver

a true verdict. There are the usual declarations of confidence by both sides, although each pleads with its supporters not to make the mistake of undervaluing the strength of its opponents, whose respective iniquities are forth in language showing the intensity

of the rivalry. The electorate numbers approximately 840,000, of whom 118,000 are women ratepayers, who have the municipal but not the parliamentary franchise. At the last election, in 1904, only 45 per cent. of the electorate went to the polls. It is not doubted, in view of the fierce eagerness of the campaign, that the proportion will be immensley increased to-day.

# SAXON PRINCESS IN AUTO SMASH

Countess Montignese Dashes Into a Tree -Child Doomed to a Convent Hurt. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

FLORENCE, March 1.-Countess Montignoso, formerly Crown Princess of Saxony, while driving her own automobile to-day wrecked the car in attempting to round a curve going down hill at high speed, seriously injuring herself and the other occupants.

The fact that the automobile dashed into a tree alone prevented it from falling over the hillside. If it had done so probably some of the occupants would have been killed.

The little Princess Monica, who it will be recalled is fated under the settlement between Countess Montignoso and her former husband to take the veil when she reaches the proper age, was badly cut with broken glass. She also severely bit her tongue.

Countess Montignoso was cut and bruised Countess Tuco and Princess Monica's governess were injured. The mechanician had one of his shoulders fractured.

# FOUR KILLED BY TORNADO.

Severe Storm Sweeps Over Texas and kansas, Doing Much Damage.

HOPE, Ark., March 1 .- A severe windstorm here last night blew down three churches and six residences, causing a property loss of \$60,000. Two negroes were instantly killed.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 1.-A cyclone MARSHALL, Tex., March 1.—A cyclone passed over portions of Smith county last night. Extensive damage was done to crops and general farm property. The high school at Tyler was partly destroyed and a dozen business houses were partly wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$50,000 in Smith and adjoining counties. Several negroes have been badly hurt. The storm was also severe in Lamar county, and the farmhouses of G. W. Matthews, George Nomack and William Greenhill were demolished. Seven white persons were badly injured. It is reported that two of these have died. The property loss will reach \$50,000.

# SUBSIDY BILL PASSED.

FIRST DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE, BY A VOTE OF 154 TO 161.

That Vote Being Reconsidered, the Bill Was Passed by a Vote of 185 to 144-Four Democrate Not in Their Seats

When the Deciding Vote Was Taken. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- After being once defeated, the Littauer ocean mail subsidy bill, offered as a substitute for the Gallinger cargo subsidy bill passed by the Senate, was brought back to life again and finally adopted in the Rouse of Representatives late this afternoon. It was carried through victoriously, however, by a very narrow margin. Four Democratic votes would have killed the bill at one period of the contest. Curiously enough, there were four

Democrats known to be in the Capitol at the time, but they failed to appear in the House until it was too late to bring triumph to their side. Amended so it hardly resembled its former self, the subsidy measure was placed upon

its passage with the greatest uncertainty, excepting as to the outcome. The provisions for subsidies to three Pacific Ocean routes and for a route from New Orleans to Panama on the Atlantic side bad been eliminated by the strong opposition, which had also secured the adoption of an amendment requiring the Postmaster-General to award the contracts to the bidder proposing the highest rate of speed. When the roll call ended on the passage of the bill as thus amended it was announced that the measure had been defeated by the narrow margin

of five votes in a total of 315 cast. Then the sponsors of the measure began desperate effort to save the bill. Representative Littauer of New York, the author of the substitute, changed his vote from aye to no in order to give him the right to move a reconsideration. Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the Democratic leader, immediately moved that Mr. Littauer's motion be laid on the table. So necessary was every vote on this motion that even Speaker Cannon was recorded, casting his ballot against Mr. Williams's motion. Numerically the same number of members responded as had voted on the motion which resulted in the defeat of the bill, but the division was different, for this time the House, by a majority of three-155 in favor of the motion to lay on the table and 158 against it-declined to pigeonhole the measure. Then the motion to reconsider the bill's defeat was made and carried by 160 to 152. This brought the House again face to face with the direct question of the passage of the substitute, and the roll call resulted

by a vote of 155 to 144. The Democrats are very angry to-nigh over the fact that four of their number left the House at the crucial moment. These four are Representatives Flood of Virginia. Brooks of Texas, McNary of Massachusetts and Garner of Texas. Had all of them voted Mr. Williams's tion to reconsider the bill would have been killed. Mr. Garner thought he was paired. No Democrat voted for the bill.

At 10 o'clock to-day Speaker Cannon, acting under the order fixing 3 o'clock as the hour for taking a vote on the Littauer ocean mail subsidy bill, suspended the consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill and in committee of the whole

the subsidy bill was taken up. The pending question was the motion by Mr. Townsend of Michigan to strike out the provision for a mail line from San Franpisco, via Hawaii, to China Japan and the

This was agreed to, 184 to 100, as was also the motion to strike out the line from Seattle or Portland to the Orient direct, including Manila. The vote was 130 to 105. The line from a port on the Pacific coast

via Hawaii and the Samoan Islands to Australia was also stricken out-129 to 111. Mr. Fordney of Michigan moved to reduce the compensation for a monthly mail service between New York and Buenos Ayres from \$400,000 to \$265,000. This was

defeated, 114 yeas to 140 nays. Mr. Humphrey of Washington offered an amendment to strike out the provision for a subsidy for a line from a Gulf port to Panama. He wanted to see, he said, whether certain members were opposing the measure because it was obnoxious to them from principle or whether it was all a matter of geography. They were antagonizing a subsidy for a line from the Pacific coast, and he wanted to see if they would antagonize a subsidy for a line from the South. Mr. Humphrey soon found out, for when the vote was taken practically every Southern Democrat voted to strike out the item and

the motion was agreed to-118 to 103.

The committee then rose and the bill was reported to the House. Friends of the measure tried to get vote in the House on the amendments made in committee of the whole, but were chagrined to find that the special order specifically prohibited it. The only proposition on which a vote could be had was an amendment offered by Mr. Fordney of Michigan, in the nature of a substitute that a cargo subsidy be established and the militia naval reserves of the States be built

up under it. Only a few scattering "ayes" answered the call in its favor. The substitute as amended in committee of the whole was then defeated-154 yeas to 161 nays. Mr. Littauer changed his vote to nay o as to move a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi moved to lay that motion on the table. Just before announcing the vote Cannon directed the clerk to call his name and he voted no.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was lost, 156 to 159, and a roll call ensued on the question of reconsidering, resulting: Yeas, 164; nays, 154. The vote then recurred on the adoption of the Littauer substitute as amended. This resulted: Yeas, 162; nays, 150. So the

substitute was agreed to. A third reading of the amended bill was ordered, and then the roll was called on its passage. This was agreed to: Yeas, 155; nays, 144.

As finally passed by the House the bill goes back to the Senate as a substitute for the Gallinger cargo subsidy bill. It authorizes compensations for carrying mails on routes from New York to Rio Janeiro, New York to Buenos Ayres, via Rio Janeiro, New York to Buenos Ayres, via Rio Janeiro; New Orleans to Panama and from San Francisco to Panama, Peru and Chile. A limitation requires the Postmaster-General to award the contracts to the bidder who under penalty offers to maintain the highest rate of speed.

## TO TEST RIGHTS OF JAPANESE. EXPLOSION AT A BIG HOTEL Attorney-General Orders Suit to Revoke

Citizenship Papers From State Court. PHILADELPHIA, March 1.-United States

District Attorney J. Whitaker Thompson to-day asked the Common Pleas Court to revoke the first papers of naturalization granted to Sintaro Ota, a Japanese, who in 1905 renounced allegiance to the Mikado. This action was directed by Attorney-

General Bonaparte, acting for President Roosevelt. A decision of the petition will define the naturalization law passed in June, 1908,

which went into effect on September 27, This law provides that naturalization shall be granted to whites or blacks. 'The earlier naturalization law, in effect when Ota got his papers, contained the same provision, but nearly all the courts construed it as barring Chinese only.

Ota got his first papers in 1905 and his final papers are due. When he asked for them they were refused. He is a high school graduate and an intelligent man, and he quietly announced that he was going to fight legally for naturalization. District Attorney Thompson decided to communicate with the Department of

Justice, and Attorney-General Bonaparte ordered a petition prepared asking for the revocation of Ota's first papers. Argument will be heard later. The present case brings to light that of Y. Yoshimi of Atlantic City. He had been in this country ten years. He wanted to go to Japan for a visit and asked for a pass port, having naturalization papers granted by the New Jersey courts. William H. Moody, then Attorney-General, rendered a

### H. LEWIS DIES SUDDENLY awyer Stricken in the Street-Husband

decision that no passport should be granted,

holding that the citizenship papers granted

by New Jersey were not valid

of Amy Busby Howard Lewis, a lawyer, of the firm of Eaton & Lewis of 44 Broad street, dropped unconscious in the street as he was stepping off a Broadway car near his home in the Osborne, at Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, late yesterday afternoon.

He was carried into a nearby drug store but was dead when his physician, Dr. Collins of 50 West Fifty-fifth street, and his brother-in-law, Dr. A. H. Busby of 58 West Fifty-eighth street, arrived. Mrs. Lewis, who was Amy Busby, the

actress, has just recovered from a long illness, and because it was feared that the shock might result seriously his body was removed to an undertaking shop. Mr. Lewis was to have entertained friends

at dinner last night on account of his wife's return to health. President W. H. Truesdale of the Lackawanna was to have been in a victory for Littauer and the other adone of the guests. vocates of the measure. The bill was passed

Mr. Lewis was born in Potosi. Wis. in 1852. He later removed to Dubuque, Iowa. where his youth was spent. He was graduated from Yale in 1873. Of late years he had been associated with Sherburne B. Eston. His firm had been counsel for the Edison and General Electric companies for the last fifteen years. He was chaircan Marconi Company when the company was organized. He was a member of the University, Yale, Rockaway Hunting and Players clubs, the New York Yacht Club, the Automobile Club of America and the

Metropolitan at Washington. He was married to Amy Busby in 1897. She had secured a divorce from Aubrey Boucicault in 1893, after she had lived with him about a year. Miss Busby played with Stuart Robson, Richard Mansfield and with William Gillette in "Secret Service." Three children, the youngest three months old, were born to them. Besides his widow and children Mr. Lewis leaves two brothers. who live in Dubuque.

# TWO MONTHS ON WEEK'S TRIP. The Schooner Klengh Has a Polar Exper

ence on Long Island Sound. When it comes to sailing from New London, Conn., to Philadelphia a matter of a week or so is not considered by shorewise skippers. But when a good, stanch American three masted schooner has to give up the job after two months and take tow in Long Island Sound the seawise folks along shore begin to talk. However, that is what happened to the George Klengh, which yesterday passed through Hell Gate

bound south. On the very first day of the year the Klengh set sail from New London with a cargo of granite. "Is this stone for graveyard purpose

or simply for the foundation of a building?" asked the skipper of the schooner. was told that it didn't make a bit of dif-

So he sailed. Then the winds carried him to a point off Salem, Mass., and after that the ice did the rest. For two whole weeks the schooner fought floes and the crew swore that they had not shipped on a pole hunting trip. Then came a thaw. schooner worked her way as far south as Vineyard Haven and again the ice got her. Yesterday the vessel was off Parsonage

"It's a shame to say it, but it is hard luck," said Capt. Thomas. "Here I am just off Rye with nothing over the side but ice, and we can't get away unless one ice, and we can't get away unless one of those hunter tugs come The tug did come, and the schooner was taken in tow. She passed City Island taken in tow. She passed City Island just twenty-eight days after sailing from New London

#### SUFFRAGETTES WIN BANNERMAN English Premier Will Support Bill to Give Women Votes-Women Oppose It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 1.-Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has hitherto refused to receive deputations of suffragettes, and who had not revealed his attitude on the Dickinson bill, now writes that he will support the bill "with much pleasure" when it comes up in the House of Commons on March 8. His attitude is personal and does not commit the Cabinet some of whose most virile members oppo omen's suffrage.

The committee of the women's anti-suffrage movement has written to the Prime Minister, asking him to receive a deputation before March 8 to present protest against granting a franchise to women, and claiming that the multitude of signatures obtained in only a fortnight tends to show that a majority of British women are against granting them the

The general committee of the National Liberal Federation at a meeting at Don-caster adopted by a vote of 78 to 73, after strong protests, a motion urging the Gov-ernment to pass the women's suffrage bill. The committee previously ruled out of order a proposal to nominate a woman as

FLYWHEEL OF ENGINE IN THE KNICKERBOCKER BLOWS UP.

Runs Up to Terrific Speed When Governing Mechanism Gets Out of Order-Barber Shop Wrecked and Boss Barber Hurt -Lights in Hotel Out, Elevators Stopped.

A seven ton fly wheel ten feet in diameter on one of the engines in the sub-basement which generate the current for the electric lights in the Hotel Knickerbocker, Broadway and Forty-second street, exploded vesterday afternoon into a thousand pieces from centrifugal force. Two pieces weighing half a ton or more were hurled through the three foot of ceiling, one into the barber shop, the other into what is called the rapid transit corridor, which opens from the basement out into the subway.

E. D. Domenico, the boss barber, who lives at 607 East 136th street, was the only person injured. In his effort to escape he fell into the hole made in the floor of the barber shop and broke his arm. One section of the wheel demolished the switchboard and put out all the lights in the hotel. In the barber shop were a dozen patrons, most of them getting shaved. They were almost jolted out of their chairs and they fled, their faces half lathered, into the subway. Five young women manicurists who were in their parlor adjoining the barber shop were thrown from their chairs and ran screaming up into the main corridor, where two fell in a faint.

The accident happened at 4 o'clock and the guests who were in their rooms above the second or third floors paid little or no attention to it, and, in fact, knew nothing of the elevators were not running. Many of them then descended to the main corridor. but aside from some excitement around the clerk's desk everything was taken calmly enough

James B. Regan, the proprietor, ordered all the doors closed, and until 7:15 when the lights were again turned on, only those registered in the hotel were admitted. The police reserves from the West Thirtieth street station were called out, but they had little to do

Mr. Regan explained that the machinery of the elevators was not in the least injured and that he had stopped the cars because he did not want his guests and possibly strangers wandering through the dimly lighted halls. There are no gas pipes above he basement of the Knickerboeker and Manager A. L. Barney had his help get out several thousand candles from the store-

The room in the sub-cellar where the electric dynamos are placed is about twentyfive feet by eighty and runs parallel to Broadway back from it possibly fifty feet. The current is made by four generating units, each composed of a Fleming four valve engine directly connected to a dynamo Each engine and dynamo is independent of the other, but all can be connected if necessary through the switchboard.

horse-power. There are two switchboards. each eight by eighteen feet, on the Broadway side of the engine room. The governing mechanism of the engines is fixed inside the flywheels and is supposed to limit the revolutions to 180 a minute. It was some derangement in the governor which caused the second largest of the four engines to race and before steam could be shut off the revolutions had run up to 1,500 a minute

and that was the breaking point. William A. Nelson, the second assistant engineer, saw the danger and regardless of his peril he ran to the throttle. While he was still turning the wheel to shut

off the steam the flywheel went to pieces. The fragments were all the way from the size of a hazel nut to three feet long and weighing half a ton or more. Centrifugal force hurls only in one direction-away from the centre, like the mud from a carriage wheel, and all the damage done was in the plane of the flywheel. Had any of the pieces been thrown a foot or more to right or left of this plane Nelson at the throttle might have been crushed to death, as probably would Henry Beatty, the first assistant engineer, who ran to see what

was wrong. One piece of the perimeter weighing several hundred pounds went over his head by a few inches, crashed through the marble switchboard and up through the floor of the subway corridor. Another huge fragment flew by Nelson at the other end of the engine and into the barber shop. Both pieces dropped back into the subcellar.

A steam pipe three-quarters of an inch in diameter was cut in two by one piece and the steam quickly filled the room.

The barber shop is a long room, about hundred feet by twenty-five. It parallels Forty-second street. Forming an L to it on the Broadway end is the manicuring parlor, a room fifteen feet by eighteen There are sixteen chairs in the shop, eight on each side. The manicurists have small marble tables, three on each side of their room. The terrific force of the half ton of steel tearing a hole through the floor of the shop gave the rooms such a jolt that every one of the marble tables was broken. The room was filled with a gloud of dust. The hole in the floor was right in the five foot passageway connecting the barber shop and the maniouring parlor.

Mr. Regan had a gang of repair men on the job in twenty minutes and within two hours the elevators were running. An hour later all the lights were burning and

the hotel was open for guests as usual. In the engine room and over the four generating sets is a travelling crane made up of steel I beams 15 inches high and half an inch thick. Some of the flying pieces tore this structure apart as if it were made of tin, bending the beams double. It was partly the resistance offered in this way, together with the scores of iron pipe conduits in the ceiling of the engine room, that kept the chunks of steel within bounds The damage was strictly localized, the other engines teing in no way damaged. A cluster of electric light globes just to the side of the exploded wheel were not broken. The engine room is enclosed by glass partitions, but aside from one or two panes in the line of the trajectory of the flying fragments none was broken

President's Summer Office Burned. OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 1.-The second floor of the Moore Building, which since President Roosevelt has been in office has been occupied by the President's private secretary and clerical force each summer was damaged by fire this afternoon. The

## END OF THE 18 HOUR TRAINS. May Be Abelished Under Two Cent Law

-Roads to Go Back to 28 Hour Trains. CHICAGO, March 1.- The eighteen hour trains of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central may be abolished as a result of the two cents a mile movement.

The laws adopted by Ohio and Indiana have no provision for higher rates on fast trains. If Illinois gets a two cent law the

maximum the Pennavlvania can charge from here to New York will be \$18.24. It now charges \$30 on the eighteen hour train, and each passenger must buy a \$5

Pullman ticket. The New York Central charges the same as the Pennsylvania

"If we cannot charge extra fares we cannot maintain our limited trains," said a representative of the Pennsylvania. "Our company has been planning sixteen hour trains when our new terminal in New York is completed. Unless we can collect excess fares they will never be put in ser-

vice. "The limited trains probably will be with drawn if the railroads can charge only two cents a mile," said a representative of the New York Central. "The fastest train between here and New York will be twenty-eight hours if the railroads must accept two cents a mile."

#### LEGISLATORS WANT ROOSEVELT. If They Can't Get Him Nebraskans at Dakotans Prefer Tart.

SIOUX CITY, March 1.- Nebraska and South Dakota legislators, polled to-day, declared overwhelmingly for Theodore Roosevelt for a third term, but accepting Roosevelt's statement that he will not it until a few minutes later they found that accept sanother nomination they voted strongly in favor of Taft.

William J. Bryan was practically the unanimous choice of the Democrats in both Legislatures. In South Daketa 109 out of 133 voted for Roosevelt, but eliminating him the poll was as follows:

Taft. 46: La Follette, 17: Hughes, 10: Root. : Shaw, 7: Fairbanks, 3; Dolliver, 3; Moody, 4; scattering, 8. Bryan got 15 and Hearst 1. With Bryan and Hearst eliminated, fifteen Democrats voted for La Follette and one for Roosevelt. The Nebraskans voted as fol-

Taft. 36; Root. 8; Beveridge. 7; Fair

banks, 6; Cannon, 3; La Follette, 3; Cum-

mins. 3: Burkett. 2: Dolliver. 2: Hughes. 2:

Cortelyou, 1. Bryan got 22 and Folk 2. One Populist preferred Roosevelt to Bryan. NO MORE TIPS FOR POLICEMEN. Gen. Bingham Lays Down the Law in Re-

gard to Rewards to the Force. Policemen will not be allowed to receive tips any more, for yesterday Commissioner Bingham issued an order forbidding them to accept money or presents from apprecia

tive citizens. The order reads: "No member of the police force will be permitted to receive any rewards for the arrest of any person or for the arrest and conviction of any person or for the recovery of any property, except the rewards offered for the arrest of deserters from the army and navy of the United States and such rewards as are open to all by published notices and those commonly known as

#### standing rewards." NEW HOME FOR W. R. HEARST. Has Bought a Plot 80x100 at Riverside Brive and 105th Street.

William Randolph Hearst is to build new residence on Riverside Drive at the southeast corner of 105th street. The site, which measures 80 by 100 feet, contains a little more than three city lots and was purchased in sections. The last parcel was obtained a few days ago. The combined pieces form one of the finest vacant plots of land in this section of Riverside Drive. At present Mr. Hearst occupies a comparatively small house at Lexington avenue and Twenty-eighth street. It i an old fashioned three story dwelling only 20 feet in width and with a depth of 80 feet The new site will enable Mr. Hearst to erect one of the finest residences on Riverside

# WANT PRESIDENT ORR TO STAY N. Y. Life Trustees Willing to Relieve Him

of Part of His Duties. The New York Life Insurance Company will hold on March 13 its annual meeting for the election of officers. Alexander E. Orr had already expressed his desire to retire, but several of the trustees are urging him to accept a reelection and it was said yesterday that further efforts would be made to persuade him in the next

few days. If necessary the trustees will make some arrangement by which Mr. Orr may be relieved of some of the duties which fall upon him now. It is likely that the international policyholders' committee will take some action to prevent the holding of the ion until the result of the recent election

#### W. ROCKEFELLER BUYS ESTATE. Property for Residence for Son Near Scarborough Station Bought.

is authoritatively announced.

OSSINING, March 1.-William Rockefelle has bought the J. Warren Rogers estate at Scarborough and a portion of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard's estate and will build a residence for his son, Percy W. Rockefeller. The tract includes more than 150 acres and is one of the best building sites along the Hudson.

Hidson.

The property is about a quarter of a mile from the Scarborough station, on the Albany post road, directly opposite the estate of Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the City National Bank. It slopes back from the highway, and the site selected for the mansion is one of the highest points in Westohester county, commanding an unobstructed river view from Stony Point on the north to the lower Palisades on the

William Rockefeller's own estate of 800 acres is only a short distance from his latest purchase.

## JOE LEITER FOUND GUILTY. Jury Says Mine Where Sixty Were Killed

Was Not Legally Examined. Duquoin, Ill., March 1 .- Joseph Leiter. proprietor of the Zeigler Colliery, the scene of many labor conflicts, was to-day found guilty of employing a mine examiner who did not hold a certificate at the time of the explosion in April, 1903, in which sixty men were killed.

There are two other cases against Leiter, charging unlawful storage of powder in the mine and constructing mine rooms without

# JEROME-EVANS FIGHT GOES ON

WEARISOME DAY WITH FEW AD-MISSIONS BY THAW EXPERT.

New Describes the Defendant as Having Outbursts of Adolescent Insanity, but Nothing Permanent -Medical Authori-

ties Kept Out-Tilts With Court. Dr. Britton D. Evans, alienist for the defence in the Thaw trial, testified early in the case that one of the things Thaw was suffering from when he saw him in the Tombs after the killing of Stanford White was logorrhen. This, be it explained for the benefit of layman, is an excessive flow of words. It was commented yesterday by one man who sat through both sessions of the court that both District Attorney Jerome and Dr. Evans were obviously suffering from an acute attack of the same

affliction The basis for this opinion is found in the fact that yesterday was Dr. Evans's third successive day on the witness stand under cross-examination and that in all these three days little information has been extracted from him that appears to alter in any material manner the aspect of the

Everything that They ever did or said or wrote, so far as the evidence has brought it out, has now been called to the attention of the alienist by the District Attorney. All these ingredients have been macerated and mixed and stirred up and well shaken and Dr. Evans has been invited many times to taste the brew and tell what it is. Ho has shown no hesitation in pronouncing upon the mess, but he has insisted on doing it in his own way. This hasn't altogether pleased the District Attorney, who apparently has his own ideas on the subject ideas that Dr. Evans has thus far failed to subscribe to. In consequence the wrang-

ing will go on on Monday morning. All day long the sounds of battle rolled, and at the end of it all the poor jury was probably no wiser than it had been in the morning and a good deal more weary. Dr. Evans again asserted that Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White. This time he said that the defendant was then suffering from an outbreak of adolescent insanity. just as he had been when he wrote all the letters to Lawyer Longfellow in 1903 and when he made his will in April, 1903. It was an acute attack, the witness said, and he hastened to add that he had seen such attacks come and go very rapidly, over

night sometimes. Mr. Jerome came a little closer to the crux of the whole question when he called Dr. Evans's attention to that part of his direct testimony in which he said that the will and the codicil indicated a paranoiac form of adolescent insanity. Dr. Evans was very careful to state that this did not mean paranola, which some authorities hold to be incurable. Had be admitted that he believed Thaw was suffering from paranoia. Mr. Jerome would doubtless have moved at once that a commission in lunacy be ned to examine Thaw and that the trial be suspended pending the report of the com-

The District Attorney attempted in vain to spring various medical authorities on the witness, apparently with the object of discrediting his testimony by pointing out that they did not agree with him. There was a small library of medical books stacked up under Mr. Jerome's table, each with its little slip of paper to mark the place of the desired reference. But when Mr. Jerome got them out, one after another, and opened them up, apparently with the idea of confounding the witness with them, he ran

up against a new snag. He asked Dr. Evans whether he regarded the author of the volume he was about to read from as an authority on the subject of mental diseases, but the witness d to commit himself. The Court decline to let the District Attorney read from these writers unless Dr. Evans would say that he regarded them as authorities. So the little library had to be tucked away once more reference slips and all. It was most annoy-

Dr. Evans wouldn't even say whether he regarded Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton as an uthority or not. When Mr. Jerome asked him about that, Dr. Evans replied:

"I decline to answer for obvious reasons." The District Attorney tried to get the Court to force the witness to answer, but the Court wouldn't do anything of the kind. All day long the prosecution's experts, three of them-Doctors MacDonald, Mabon and Flint-sat inside the rall and hungrily eyed Dr. Evans. Occasionally one of them whispered some suggestion to the District Attorney. As for the prosecution officer, he seemed to extract a good deal of entertainment from his cross-examination which was a good deal more than anybody else did. He kept his temper admirably in view of the fact that the Court ruled against him about ninety-nine times out of one hundred.

There were a few sharp passages between the contestants. One of them came when Mr. Jerome tried to get the witness to say how many paranoiacs he had had under his supervision at a given time. The witness couldn't tell. Mr. Jerome showed him a copy of his own report which said that twelve paranoiacs had been received that

"Now," said he, "do you mean to say that you can't tell after that how many paranoises you had in your hospital?" "You might just as well ask me if I saw a

nan give you \$5, how much money you had in the world," retorted the witness. At the noon recess Dr. Evans told the reporters that an effort had been made by some man to enter his room at the Hotel

Belmont the evening before. It happened when he was at dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Wagner. The chambermaid reported that a young man about 26 years old had approsched her and asked her to let him into the doctor's room, saying that the doctor had told him to wait for him there. She declined to do this on the word of the stranger, who thereupon hurried away, saying he would come back. He didn't come back, however, and the doctor says that he had no such appointment as the young man spoke of and that he didn't know him. It was plain that Dr. Evans suspected that the strange young man wished to steal documents relating to the trial which he thought the doctor had in his room.

Thaw himself appeared to be in ex-LENTEN TOURS TO ATLANTIC CITY

aturdays, March 2, 9, 16 and 29 over Palm Sun as, via Fennsylvania Ralifrond : Battes 310 or 55 coording to hotel selected, in dudes two days oard. Through trains leave \$255 A. M. 19 and 2555 M. on dates mentioned 1 Adv.